

FIG. 1

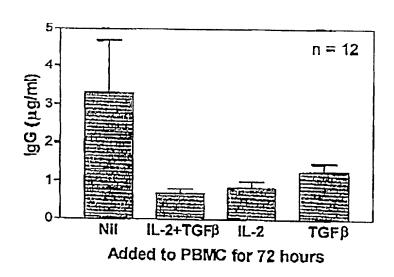
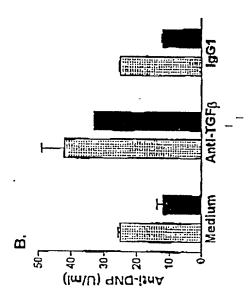
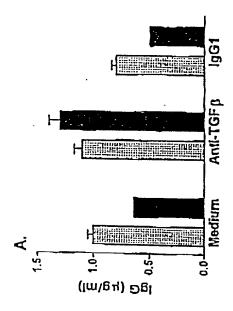
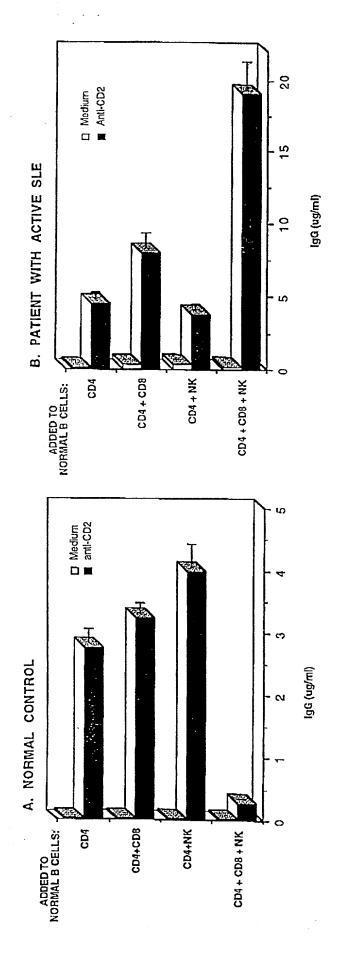


FIG. 2









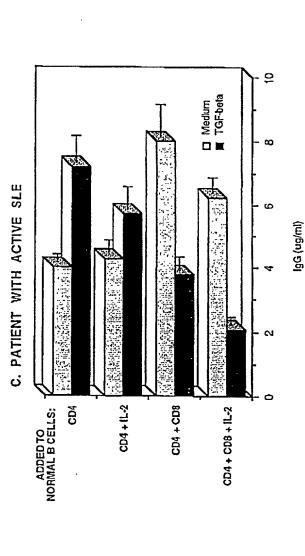


FIG. 4

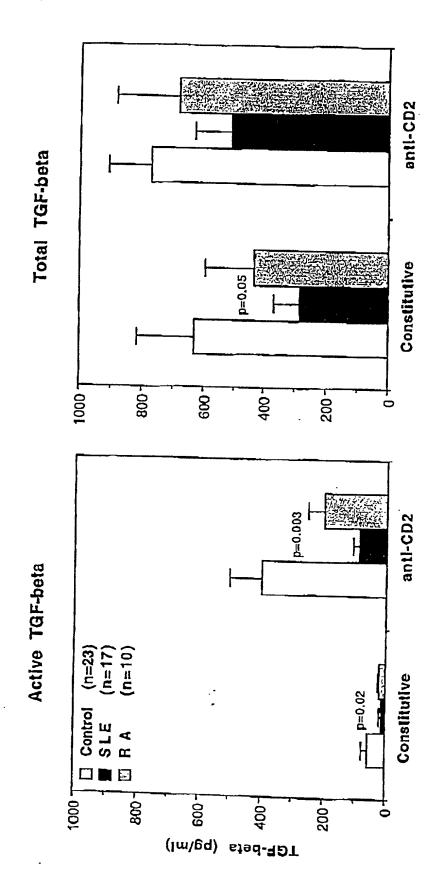
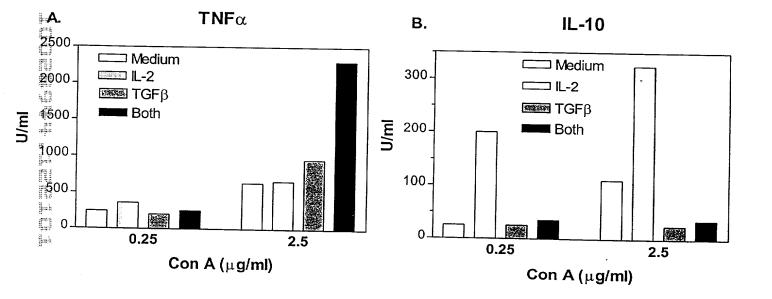
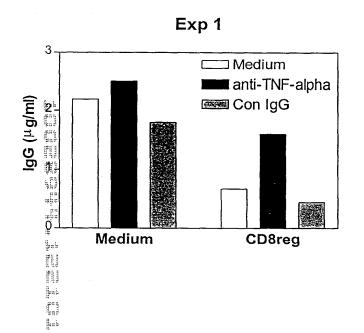


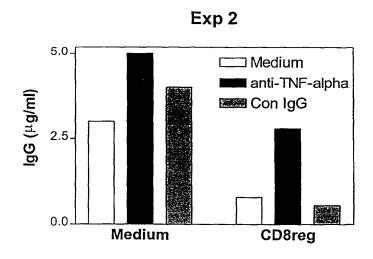
FIG. 5

TGF- β has opposing effects on T cell production of TNF- $\!\alpha$ and IL-10



TNF- α is an essential intermediate for the generation of regulatory T cells by TGF- β





Enhanced production of Th1 cytokines by TGF- β primed T cells is dependent upon TNF- α

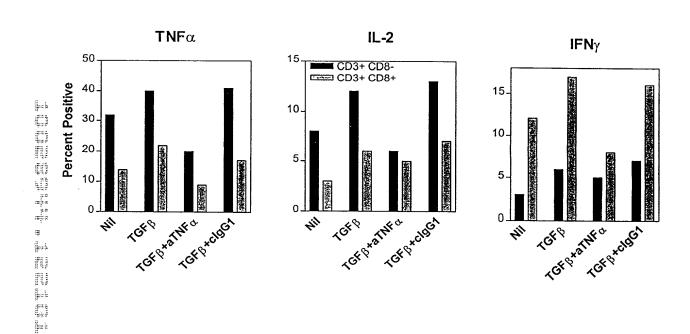
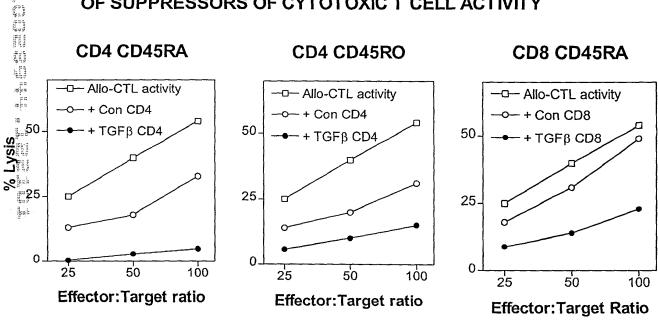


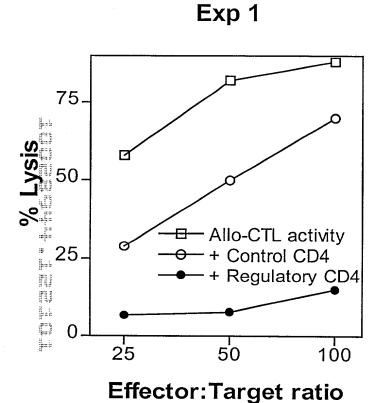
Figure 9

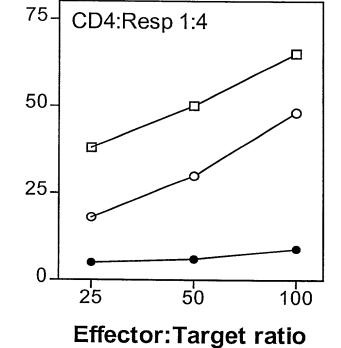
EFFECT OF TGF- β ON VARIOUS T CELL SUBSETS IN THE GENERATION OF SUPPRESSORS OF CYTOTOXIC T CELL ACTIVITY



EFFECT OF CD4 CELLS PRIMED WITH TGF-β (CD4reg)

ON ALLO-CTL ACTIVITY

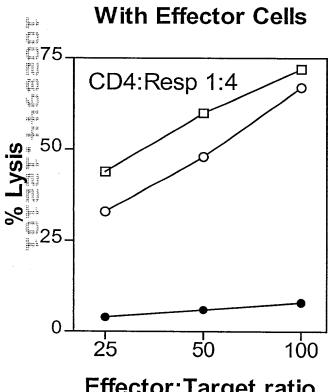




Exp 2

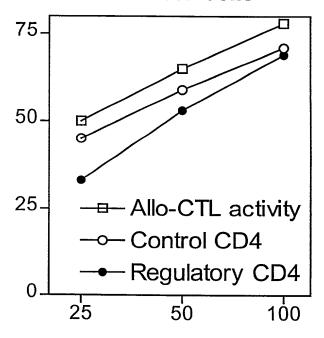
Figure 1!

CD4 REGULATORY T CELLS REQUIRE CELL CONTACT TO INHIBIT CYTOTOXIC T LYMPHOCYTE ACTIVITY



Effector: Target ratio

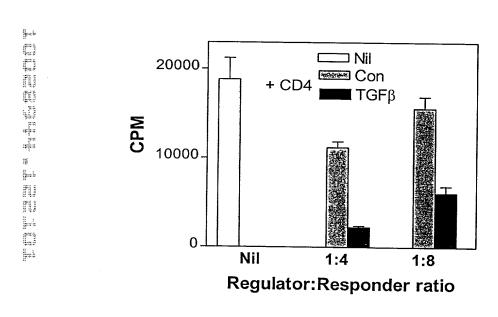


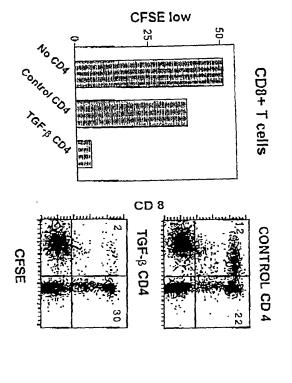


Effector: Target ratio

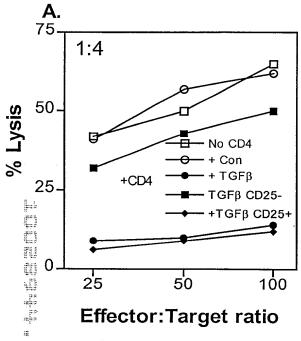
Figure 12

Suppression of lymphocyte proliferation by regulatory CD4+ T cells induced with TGF- β .



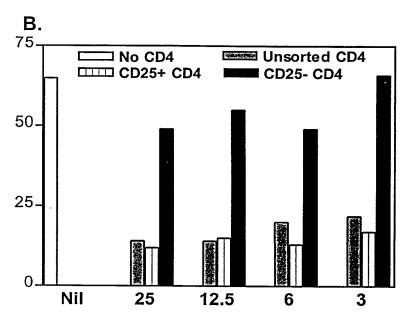


Regulatory CD4+ T cells are CD25+ and are extremely potent

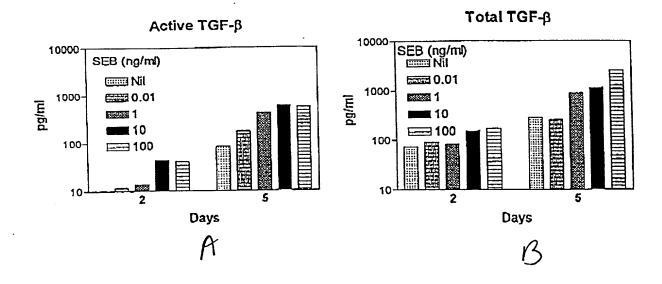


Effector: Target ratio

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Percent TGFβ treated CD4 cells added to effectors at 100:1 E:T ratio



Repeated stimulation of CD4+ T cells with low dose SEB enables them to produce immunosuppressive levels of TGF- β

